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Selected Miscellany.

Views of Judge Douglas'

Speech of Hon. W. A. Richardson, of Illinois, it the House of Representatives, May 24, 1862.

to confiscate the property and free from servitude alongside one of the "chickens." A tug went the slaves of rebels, Mr. Richardson said: point which has arisen during the progress of this lying against the Arkansas shore, opposite the

Republican members have frequently quoted Judge Douglas within the last few days, and was put in readiness on our fleet for any emerquoted him, too, for their own party purposes. gency. And now I desire to remind them and the coun-

And again in the same speech, he remarks: "Hence, I repeat, that I am not prepared to take up arms or to sanction a policy of our Government to take up arms to make any war upon countrymen to take uparms to fight to the death in defense of our indefeasible rights. [Long continued applause. Hence, if a war does come, it is being a war of self-defense on our part. It is a war in defense of our own just rights; in defense of the Government which we have inherited as a price- the rebel fleet, our own gunboats let go their anless legacy from our patriotic fathers; in defense | chors and awaited their approach. They came of those great rights of freedom of trade, com- steadily forward until within the distance of a merce, transit and intercourse from the center to | mile, when the Little Rebel fired the first shot. It the circumference of our great continent. These | was aimed at the Benton, but passed over and at are rights we must struggle for and never surren- least three quarters of mile beyond, showing that

his death, he said:

The innocent must not suffer, nor women and tance from the flag officer's tug, Jessie Benton, children be the victims. Savages must not be which stood some distance at the rear of the flag

officials anywhere can find anything in the above rebel boat Van Dorn, occupying the extreme extracts, nor in any speech or letter of Judge left of the enemy's foremost line of bat-Douglas, which will justify them in the slightest tle. The shot was well aimed, but passed over violation of the Constitution. On the contrary, the rebel, doing no injury. It was speedily fol-every act of his public life, and even his dying lowed by a second shot, which called forth the injunction to his children, condemns unequive- Van Dorn's fire in response. The cannonading cally all the unconstitutional legislation which immediately became general. The rebel fleet you propose, and all the unconstitutional acts of ceased to advance; but held its position in the which your party officials have been guilty.

given a construction to the Constitution showing | the air with their hissings as they sped upon their the absence of power to pass just such bills as you terrible errand. The vessels of both fleets reare now advocating and intending to pass. In mained nearly stationary, and it is surprising that his inaugural address, after having taken his sol- so little damage was done by this terrible fire. emn oath to support the Constitution, Mr. Lin- Some of the enemy's shots cut away portions of

"I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to not one of them entered a casemate, or did any interfere with the institution of slavery in the serious injury. And it is probable that our own States where it exists. I believe I have no law- shots, during this twenty minutes, did very little ful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do

The House of Representatives of the Thirty- part of the engagement. Sixth Congress, a majority of whose members |

tion unanimously: slaveholding States have the constitutional right to legislate upon, or interfere with, slavery in any of the slaveholding States in the Union."

By the organization of the Territories of Nevada, Colorado, and Dakota, the Republican party, by its own legislation, had recognized and approved the doctrine of popular sovereignty, for the fray." The Queen aimed for the General which Judge Douglas regarded as essential to Beauregard, and would undoubtedly have sent the removal from these Halls of the most dis- that craft to the bottom with a single blow, but turbing question of the country.

thus strongly asserted the necessity of maintain- gard and aiming for the General Price, which ing inviolate the Constitution of his country that was trying to get her bow in position to strike he for a moment suspected that you would ever the Queen. This the Queen did not let her do; attempt the violation of the pledges which your she struck the Price with all her force in a diago-Republican Congress had given the people, and nal direction, taking the rebel's wheel house which your Republican President has reiterated completely off, wheel and all, and leaving her in But the bills now under consideration propose to a sinking condition. The Price fell back, raised violate not only your pledges but at the same a flag of truce, and with its remaining wheel time the Constitution. You forget your prom- made its way with all possible dilligence to the ises; you advocate these bills, and urge their Arkansas shore, where it went down. passage through this House.

from a recent letter dated at Huntsville, Ala-

The cotton trade is very lively here, and every other man you meet appears to be interested in it. from splinters. In the collision with the Price, The risks are great, but so likewise are the profits Among those whom I have recently seen in ry, which disabled her for the time being, and Huntsville engaged in this business, is Captain Bemusdaffer, formerly of General Dumont's staff. He resigned his military position some time after rent, passing beyond the rebel boats, which were our troops arrived in Nashville, and is now doing "the State some service" in the way I have selves to pay any particular attention to the disa-

the Indiana Legion at Camp Morton-nearly 1,600 men. Major General Love and Adjutant General Noble are occupied in arranging and made the rebel gunboat Gen. Lovell the object of consolidating this force, so as to make it perfectly her special regards. The rebel, although making

Correspondence of the Morning Post. The Capture of Memphis.

The most Brilliant Naval Battle of the War-The Entire Rebel Fleet Destroyed before Breakfast -Vivid Account of the Fight-Matters in Memphis-Rebel Hopes Blasted.

MEMPHIS, June 7, 1862. When our fleet left Fort Pillow on Thursday last, it was in the supposition that the rebels had "fallen back" to some new defensive position. At Randolph, it was supposed the guns removed from Fort Pillow would be found again in position to oppose our progress. But in this supposition we found ourselves giving far too much credit to the vaunted determination of the rebels to defend every inch of sacred soil. Several some deserted earthworks were visible, not a gun nor a garrison were in sight. We did not pay the place even the compliment of a visit, but steamed on toward Memphis, still in the expectation, however, of meeting opposition at some point before reaching that city.

The first sign of rebel warfare that met our view after passing Randolph was at Island 37, where a rebel transport was discovered, the Sovereign. She discovered us also at the same moment, and took to her beels with all possible speed. Several shots were sent after her, which did not hit her, and the chase for several miles was of the liveliest character ever known in Mississippi steamboat racing. At length turning a point in the river the rebel steamer was seen just rounding another point a couple of miles ahead. Again we fired at her without effect. A boat howitzer was then put on board the Lizzie Benton (steam tug) which was sent through the shute behind Island 37 to head the steamer off. The tug came out of the chute a short distance bebind the steamer, but within good range, and sent a shell which warned the steamer that her time was up. Her Captain ran her to the shore, jumped off, and took to the woods; the crew raised a flag of truce and submitted to the fate which they could not escape. They stated that the boat had been sent up by the rebel authorities to burn all the cotton they could find at plantations along the river. They had not succeeded in finding

Fort Harris, some thirty-five miles above Memchis, was found, like Fort Randolph, without occupants. Nothing could be seen but some indifferent earthworks, apparently unfinished, and which evidently no guns had ever been mounted. This was the only fortification we expected to find above Memphis, save at the mouth of Wolf river, just outside the environs. There, it was presumed, we should find batteries to oppose us; but in this supposition we were again doomed

We reached Paddy's ben-and-chickens, (a group of islands at the mouth of Wolf river) The House having under consideration the bills about 8 o'clock Thursday evening, and anchored down to reconnoiter, and in the course of an Mr. Speaker: I propose to reply to a single hour returned, having discovered the rebel fleet city of Memphis. It was now evident that they intended to give us a fight, and everything

At daylight in the morning the fleet weighed try that in all his speeches in reference to this war anchor and dropped slowly down the current until Judge Douglas took the broad and stat man- the foremost gunboat came in sight of the rebel like position that this war should be consucted fleet lying in a distant bend of the stream. They for the preservation of the Constitution and the immediately discovered us and put their boats in enforcement of the laws; for nothing more, noth- line of battle, or rather in two lines, one about ing less. His position is so clearly defined that a half a mile in advance of the other. The rebel few brief extracts from his last speeches will at ficet consisted of eight gunboats and rams, viz: once vindicate the truth of history, and place him the Little Rebel, (flag-ship,) Gen. Van Dorn, in the proper light before his countrymen. At Gen. Beauregard, Gen. Bragg, Gen. Price, Jeff. Springfield, Illinois, in a speech made before the Thompson, Gen. Lovell and Sumter. They were Legislature during the month of May, 1861, he all mounted with guns of various calibres and also provided with strong iron clad prows to be used "The first duty of an American citizen, or of a as rams. Scarcely any two of them were alike in citizen of any constitutional Government, is obe- appearance, build or weight of metal. Some of dience to the Constitution and the laws of his them were partially sheathed with iron over their country. I have no apprehension that any man boilers, while others were merely protected with in Illinois or beyond the limits of our own be heavy timber bulwarks. Some of them may have loved State, will misconstrue or misunderstand been provided with cotton bale defenses, but my motive. So far as any of the partisan ques- probably not. If any were so provided they were tions are concerned, I stand in equal, eternal and those which went to the bottom, where an inspecundying opposition to the Republicans and the tion of their architecture is not just now convenient. None of them were provided with shot-

proof case-mates like our own gunboats. Our own fleet consisted of nine vessels, five gunboats and four rams, viz: the gunboats Benton, (flag ship,) Carondelet, St. Louis, Louisville the rights of the Southern States, upon their in- and Cario, and the rams Monarch, Queen of the stitutions, upon their rights of persons or prop- West, Switzerland and Lancaster. The two laterty, but, on the contrary, would rush to their ter did not take part in the engagement, the Landefense and protect them from assault; but while caster's steaming apparatus being out of order, that is the case I will never cease to urge my and the Switzerland not coming up until the engagement was principally over.

The battle was in three distinct parts, the first

THE ENGAGEMENT AT LONG TAW. Immediately upon perceiving the movement of the hostile fleets were within easy distance of each And in the last great effort of his life, his other. No reply was made to this shot, nor to speech at Chicago, made but a few days prior to the next, which was also fired by the Little Rebel. The third shot, from the same rebel, was "We must not invade constitutional rights. better aimed and struck the water but a short dis-

Neither Republican members nor Republican The Cairo now opened her stern guns upon the river and blazed away with great vigor. Our The Republican party, through its President, own guns were served with equal vigor, and for through this House, and through the Senate, had twenty minutes huge missiles of destruction filled the top hamper of one or two of our boats, but

damage to the enemy; at all events none of his boats were disabled. This constituted the first Perceiving that this fighting at "long taw" were Republicans, passed the following resolu- was not likely to accomplish the end desired in the shortest space of time, and finding the rebels "That neither the Congress of the United not disposed to venture any nearer, flag-officer States nor the people or governments of the non- Davis signalled the flee, to turn bows on and engage the enemy at short range. At the same time the rams, which had been waiting impatiently for their turn in the battle, were directed to 'sail in" while the gunboats were executing the desired maneuver. The Monarch and Queen immediately advanced at their highest speed, "eager the Beauregard "sheared off" in time to avoid it. I do not presume that when Judge Douglas The Queen kept straight on, passing the Beaure-

In passing the Beauregard, the Queen received a broadside from the latter, two of the shots CAPT. BEMUSDAFFER.-We clip the following passing through her upper structure. Col. Ellet, of Niagara bridge repute, under whose superin-tendence the Federal rams were built, was on board the Queen, and received a slight wound from splinters. In the collision with the Price, prevented her from taking any further part in the engagement. She floated down with the curnow too busily engaged in taking care of themmentioned. I am sorry to say that he had a nice | bled Federal ram. They had already commenced lot of cotton burned, a few days since, by some seeesh scoundrels, in the vicinity of Bellefonte.

There are now twenty-six companies of own hook, and looking out especially for number

The Monarch, in going into the engagement, effective on every field of duty to which it may the effort, did not succeed so well as the Beauregard had done, in dodging the attacking ram-

The Monarch was not jujured in the least She | who rebelled against that Government. * * * now tunred her attention to the Gen. Beauregard, I was surprised to hear the gentleman from which had succeeded in dodging the Queen. Be Massachusetts, [Mr. Eliot,] when he opened this

having been sunk, and the rest routed. THE ENGAGEMENT AT CLOSE QUARTERS. The gunboats, which had withheld their fire while the butting was in progress, now opened their batteries again upon the remnant of the rebel fleet. The rebels replied with spirit, but continued gradually to retreat down the river, while our gunboats continued steadily advancing. Only a few shots had been exchanged, when a 50 pounder Parrott shot struck the Gen. Bragg, pass ing entirely through her near the water line. About the same time she was discovered to be on fire. The rebel crew ran her ashore, where she was boarded by our marines, who extinguished the fire and saved the vessel. Her officers and crew escaped to the woods. This was the fourth rebel craft put out of the way. The other three still retacated down the river, hard pressed by our gunboats. The Jeff. Thompson received several shots and was soon discovered to be on fire, but whether fired by our shells or her own crew is not known. The crew ran her ashore and after burning for a short time, the fire

The Little Rebel was also shot through her bull and commenced sinking. Capt. Montgomery, the rebel flag officer, ran her on the Arkansas shore and took to the woods, followed by his

officers and crew. Only two boats of the rebel fleet now remained -the Sumter and the Van Dorn. The former. without receiving any injury, was run ashore and abandoned by her officers and crew, who, like the rest, took to the woods. The latter turned tail upon the rebel fleet and started for Vicksburg in disgust. Being fleet at foot she succeeded in distancing her pursuers.

Thus the battle was ended and the victory won. In the short space of an hour and five minutes the rebel fleet was swept from the Mississippi, with the exception of a single boat, which, solitary and forlorn, remains to represent the boastful pretensions of rebeldom on this inland sea. The brilliancy of the engagement, considered in the light of its important results, is not surpassed by any battle of the war. On our side not a man was killed, and one only (Colonel Ellett) was wounded. Not one of our boats save the ram Queen of the West, sustained any injury; yet the whole rebel fleet was destroyed or captured, and the city of Memphis was taken. It was certainly a fine job to be done before breakfast, and so deeply were the rebels themselves impressed with the fact that one irreverent secesh was heard in amazement to exclaim, if the Fed eral gunboats could perform such a work before breakfast, he would like to know what they would consider a good day's work?

While the battle was in progress, the bluffs and shores were lined with citizens of Memphis, gazing in wonder and amazement at a battle, the like of which very few of them had probably ever seen before. Among them were a good many ladies, but the lachrymose story of the Argus that they stood there with tears streaming down their fair cheeks to witness the defeat, and destruction, one after another, of the Confederate gunboats, must be taken as a painful flight of a somewhat imaginative newspaper reporter. The fact is undeniable that the people of Memphis feel that the rebellion is "played out," and are ready to hail any change from the gloomy condition of things they have experienced during the past year. The evacuation of Corinth took away their last ray of hope. They are utterly at a loss to conceive what the pretended "military strategy" which should prompt such a move could be, and what makes it still darker is the fact that they havn't the remotest idea of where Beauregard has gone, what he is about, or what has become of his army. Some say he is at Oka lona; some at Columbus; some that he has escaped to Texas; some that he has gone to Richnond. There is no longer much doubt that his between Memphis and Corinth is full of rebel soldiers who bave thrown away their arms and are seeking to avoid capture by pretending to be civilians who have never taken up arms. There are also a good many squads, large and small, roaming about the country, and picking up a precarious subsistence by plunder and theft. But institution of which I think we shall hear no

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF FEDERAL AUTHORITY. I sent you by telegraph the correspondence between flag-officer Davis and Mayor Park, by which the city was formally surrendered to the held a consultation with the Mayor, pursuant to of them? You turn helpless children and superparts of the city to preserve order. There was no say "let them remain where they are." quite at variance with the fire and thunder pro-tessions of their journalistic mouthpieces. It is the Union, unless he is taken without its limits. my opinion that the newspaper organs of Mem- There is another law on their statute books, that phis have all along played a tune more in harmony with the rebel leaders than the rebel fol- It is said that that is unconstitutional legislation?

The prisoners taken from the rebel gunboats,

A.M. Confiscation of Property and Eman-

cipation of Slaves. We make the following extracts from the PHELPS forcibly remarks:

One of the bills under consideration proposes to confiscate all the estates of certain classes of persons who may be guilty of treason. The second proposes the emancipation of their slaves. Both these bills are predicated upon the supposition that they are sanctioned by the Constitut and are necessary for the suppression of the re-

I tell you, Representatives, that if you enact these laws, instead of putting an end to this re-bellion you but add fuel to the flames that are now fiercely raging in the Southern portion of this belligerents is proposed, not sanctioned by the laws of nations. Nor can these principles be sustained by the best authorities on international law. This Government never asserted such monstrous doctrines, either in the revolutionary war term of the United States Court, of robbing the or in the war of 1812 with Great Britain. Nor did we assert such was our right in the prosecution of the war with Mexico. Three different wars with foreign nations, and the statesmen of those days did not contend for such measures as the authors of these bills expect us to adopt. And will | Indianapolis.

The Monarch struck ber squarely amidships, cut- we impose upon our own citizens, upon citizens of ting her almost in two. In two minutes after this republic, though in rebellion, terms more the collision, the Gen. Lovell went to the bottom, onerous and more burdensome, with more of the carrying down nearly all on board. A number of rigors of war, than we are willing to impose upon her officers and crew were picked up by the crew citizens of foreign nations with which we may be of a small boat sent by the Monarch for that pur- engaged in war? I trust not. Have we forgotpose; all others were dtowned. Probably not less ten that our ancestors accomplished a successful than fifty or sixty rebels met death in this fearful revolution, and that Great Britain never adopted such harsh and severe measures towards them

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., MONDAY, JUNE 16, 1862.

ing too near to strike with sufficient force to sink | debate, speak of the expectation of deriving revesink the rebel, the Monarch ran alongside, and nue from the sale of this property, in the event throwing her grapnels aboard, opened her hot that this bill should pass and become a law. water batteries, pouring in streams of boiling hot Where is the property to be sold? It is to be sold water with a pressure of 200 pounds to the square in the districts wherein it is condemned. Sold to inch Many persons must have been fatally whom, and amongst whom? It will necessarily scalded by this terrible engine of death. Speed be some time before you can get a decree of the ily, however, the rebel ram Sumter was seen approaching with all speed to run into the Months is done your army will have passed beyond arch. The latter let go of the Beauregard, and the place where the sale is to be made. The prop moved out of the way just in time to let the erty is to be sold, and to whom? To those who Sumter run into the Beauregard, which she did, are the neighbors of the man whose property has leaving the latter in a disabled and sinking condi- been seized; and although they have feelings of tion. She floated down with the current, and animosity toward each other, growing out of this would have speedily gone to the bottom, but upon rebellion, though a portion of them are Union striking her flag, the Monarch went to her as | men and a portion traitors, nevertheless, every sistance and towed her to the Arkansas shore, man of a kind and benevolent heart feels, when where she sunk in shallow water. Her officers all a man's property is taken from him, is seized and crew were taken as prisoners on board the and condemned to be sold, that there are still Monarch, which then went to the disabled Queen some ties of neighborly friendship toward the and towed her to the shore. Thus ended the en- traitor's wife and children, and will not take the gagement of the rams, three of the rebel gunboats property from them. We will get no revenue from this property; none whatever, not even enough to cover the expenses of the cost of connnation. So it will be when we authorize our Marshals to drive up the horses, the mules, the cattle, and to seize the crops upon a man's farm, not to feed our army, as I understand-a thing which I contend we have the right to do-but for

the purpose of sale and confiscation. We may say the same in relation to the sale of real estate. Can we derive revenue from that? Perhaps we may. Who is going to attend those sales? Our proceedings are to be analogous to those in courts of admiralty. We are to sell upon notice; but those notices can not be given, Mr. Speaker, in your State or mine, distant from the place of sale, and therefore you and I and ou ituents will not attend those sales to purchase the plantations which the Marshal shall offer for sale. Competition will be among those only who live in the vicinity, and therefore we will derive no revenue therefrom.

l ask, furthermore, whether this propositio will aid in suppressing the rebellion? This levyreached her magazine and she blew up, with a tremendous report, filling the air with timbers in a harsh and cruel manner, as was done by the French army in the Peninsular war, gave great dissatisfaction to the inhabitants, and aided in the

The Duke of Wellington said of that system of the French armies: "It is our best friend, and will, in the end, bring

the contest to a conclusion. The rigorous exactions of the French armies drove many of the inhabitants into the ranks of the guerrilla parties. May not these confiscation bills produce the same result in this country? Let us reflect and endeavor to ascertain whether the seizure and confiscation of all a man's estate who is disloyal is likely to make him loyal.

Some gentlemen believe, and I have heard it asserted here, that slavery is the foundation of this rebellion. I tell you it is not. I tell you it is the misguided ambition of a few bad men, who have been sowing the seeds of disunion in this country from 1830 to the present time. It was a school of politicians whose seat was in the State of South Carolina, and they have spread themselves throughout the southern portion of the country, infusing their traitorous and rebellious doctrines in every portion of the community, making converts wherever they could to the doctrine that a State has a right to dissolve the bonds that bind it to this Confedefacy, and assert and maintain its independence. My colleague, (Mr. Blair,) in the speech which he made not long since upon this floor, was right when he advanced the opinion that the slaveholders were the last men to yield to this rebellion; and that, as a general rule, at the inception of this rebellion, the slaveholders were not arrayed against the Government of the United States; but, on the contrary, desired to preserve and perpetuate this Union.

subscribe, from my own knowledge. everything which he said upon that point. I know that it was so. I know it from men in my own State who have been in the rebel army. I know it from declarations which have been made to me by citizens of the State of Arkansas, who have told me what their views and opinions are in reference to the rebellion. I have been told that men who were born north of Mason & Dixon's line, and who had only been there a short time, were in nine cases out of ten, the most violent and rabid secessionists in the whole community, and especially if they did not own egroes. Why, sir, the first military company that I saw marching in the neighborhood of the town near which I reside-and it was before active hostilities had broken out in the State of Missouri-was commanded by a native of the State of Vermont, who had been a candidate for constable on the Republican ticket in the State of Iowa only two years before.

The non-slaveholder in the Southern States is the most violent traitor and rebel. They say army is scattered to the four winds. The region the emancipated negro is to be placed on an equality with them. In the South there is no distinction but that of color. Let a man there couduct himself properly, and he is treated as a gentleman, whether he be slaveholder or non-slaveholder, rich or poor. Hence, the feeling of non-slaveholders, lest they should the rebel "Grand Army of the Mississippi" is an it is that they are violent secessionists, and that be degraded by the elevation of the negro. Hence they rushed into the rebel army, and now compose the rank and file of the army that is fighting against the Republic.

Now, what are you going to do with the four millions of slaves in the United States? Sup-Federal authorities. Col. Fitch established his pose that two or three millions of them should headquarters in the city yesterday afternoon and be emancipated under this bill, what is to become which soldiers were stationed last night in various annuated persons out of house and home, and disturbance of any kind. Indeed the citizens desire to call attention to the legislation of Southmanifested a submissive and orderly behavior ern States on this subject. No slave can be no free negro can be introduced into those States. Attend, then, to the State of Indiana, which has prohibited, by constitutional provision, the introbetween one and two hundred in number, left duction of free negroes within its limits. Attend here to day for the North. Two of our gun- to the State of Illinois, whose Constitution directs boats also left their moorings to day and pro-ceeded down the river to see what is going on be-duction of negroes; and the Constitution soon to tween here and Vicksburg, where Com. Farra- be submitted to a vote of the people provides gut's fleet is now held in check by rebel batteries. against the introduction of free negroes. What, hese Vicksburg batteries are the last rebel forti then, is to become of these two or three millions cations on the Mississippi. If not evacuated of negroes? Expelled from the Southern States, within a very few days they will be taken by the where are they to go? They cannot go to the joint operation of the fleets above and below them. State of Illinois, or to the State of Indiana. They must go to other States. [Here the hammer fell.]

Jeff. Davis's Early History.

speech of Hon. John S. Phelps, of Missouri, in fesses to doubt the truth of our statement re the House of Representatives, May 22, upon the specting the origin of Jeff. Davis. What we foregoing topics, to which we direct the attention stated is well known to hundreds of the best of all thoughtful men. Mr. PHELPS is a Union citizens of Christian and Todd counties, Kenman and he has given evidence of his devotion to of years in log cabin, situated in what is now the the Government by fighting in its behalf. Mr. town of Fairview, twelve miles from Hopkinsville Ky. The house is now weatherboarded and used as a tavern. Old Davis was a man of bad character, a horse trader and swindler, and of very low habits. A fine horse was missing on one occasion in the neighborhood, under such suspicious circumstances that he thought it safest to leave the county and fly to Missi-sippi. Jeff. Davis is his illegitimate son, born some miles dis-tant from his father's house, and taken home by him when several years of age. These are notorious facts. Some of Davis's relatives still live in that part of Kentucky. We would never have alluded to this sinister bor on Jeff.'s escutcheon were not his friends continually prating about Union. I assert these bills contain principles not sanctioned by the Constitution. Treatment of birth does him more credit than any portion of Southern gentility and the low breeding of

Morton Clark, convicted at the recent

There are 6,210 church communicants is

Speech of Hon. James Hughes. The following speech of Hon James Hughes, one of the Judges of the Court of Claims, (which we give to the exclusion of other matter,) is from his own manuscript. We hope it will be carefully read and considered:

GENTLEMEN: I have come to the capital of our

I trust, however, that I may not live to see the one hundred and fifty people: time when I shall be indifferent to the welfare of It was in compliance with the invitation of a the Democratic party, or unwilling to do my humof life I may be found.

I shall speak for myself alone, and plainly, for

was there a more devoted, united and gallant army than that which Ashbel P. Willard led in that votes and their speeches for our country in this memorable contest. Indiana achieved laurels great crisis. He might be permitted the fullest then, that should live forever green upon her liberty of speech in sustaining the Government at

1856. On the slavery question, the leading issue of the State and national elections at that time, it administration, &c. They were subordinate and was broad and unequivocal. It indorsed "the insignificant. Compromise measures of 1850 and their application as embodied in the Nebraska bill." Upon of Indiana be kept together to aid the Govern the construction of that famous bill some difference of opinion existed.

platform left that question to judicial decision, by which, it is needless to say, the Democratic party always abides. The preference of our people doubtless was for squatter sovereignty-we be | States and the people of the several States. lieved it the more expedient and equitable mode

ISupreme Court of the United States, known as | did not interfere with their loyalty to the Consti the Dred Scott decision, we recognize a legal tution. exposition of the doctrines of the Constitution of He had not been an admirer of Douglas. But the United States and of the State of Indiana, for its intrinsic truth he read from his last speech and we hereby denounce and hold up to the uni- on earth, "Whoever is not prepared," &c. versal execration and scorn of all loval American citizens the loathsome doctrine of "negro equali- made a speech prior in which he said that war ty," now sustained and indorsed by the so called | was disunion. It was plain that he had recon Republican party of Indiana, as a natural and sidered his position and found it was wrong.

decision of the Supreme Court above named. The Dred Scott decision disposes of the ques | that Douglas should correct his own errors. tion of slavery in the Territories forever, if faith-

among themselves. We are united-we adhere | party had conservative men North and South. to our doctrine-that they may come in when, in They embraced the doctrine of popular soverthe language of the Cincinnati platform, "they eignty. The Breckinridge party was, without have sufficient population," with or without a doubt, a pro-slavery party. slavery, as their respective Constitutions may pre-

The Kansas question, a temporary issue, is settled by the English bill, in conformity with the

ought to have known bettet, that the Northern said the law of the American mind is to associate Democratic Representatives had deserted the together. They had all associated together on

crats upon Illinois politics, recently published, was an Abolitionist—just as much as a Democrat are far from being either wise or well timed. I or a pro-slavery man. am very free to declare my opinion that those | But, fellow-citizens, war is upon us. The ques letters were in very bad taste. Now what ground | tion was now how to preserve our Government, shall we, as a party in Indiana, occupy on the our institutions. Loyalty-active not passive ward or back? We will soon be called on to un- ought to animate our action now? Republicanfurl our flag for the great battle of 1860. I say ism? Democracy? He had been devoted to the

stand by the English bill. of the United States protects slave property in all others, "He that is not for me is against me. the Territories, it needs the aid of Territorial | Those in the North who desired the dismember slavery controversy from which we set out.

tor Davis, of Mississippi. I have no doubt he against the few disloyals. He would warn them has been misrepresented. He never uttered any against mob rule. Let these men live on. What any such opinions. If any man comes to us do they propose to do? Live under a Governwith such doctrine, let us call him a Southern | ment which they loath and despise? They are doughface, and tell him to go home.

abolitionism to give tone to their stomachs.

tution of the United States gives the slaveholder | black nigger. If Lincoln had hesitated, when a right to his property in the Territories, as I be- the crisis came, Jeff. Davis to-day would have lieve it does, that right is perfect under the Con- been our King, our Emperor, our President. stitution, and needs no territorial legislation to That was not a time to stop to discuss measures

sound Democrat in Indiana, when I say I am for over the Federal Capital. the Constitution of my country, in its letter and | Jeff. Davis was clear out of the pale of the spirit, and in all its consequences, immediate and Constitution. All who were fighting against remote; and if that Constitution imposes manacles him were clearly within the pale of the Constiupon every negro in the Union, I am for it still, tution. While the bones of the brave soldiers because it is the Constitution of my country. laid bleaching upon the battlefields of the coun-And I take the decision of the Supreme Court as try, it was our duty to cultivate a loyal senti a binding exposition of its terms. If the Dred ment-to cultivate this cardinal idea of fidelity but if it is misinterpreted, evaded or frittered one. away, we will again be divided, distracted, and cursed with slavery agitation.

duty-let us pursue it. Whoever loves the Demcratic party, whoever desires the success of its principles, will come to the support.

But if we are to interpolate our creed, or lower our flag, to coax back disaffected men, I AM NOT FOR IT. The Democratic party has always stood upon its distinctive organization and principles. Fusion is a process which is the peculiar property of our opponents; they have heretofore had a monop aly of it-let them keep it. I would see the Democratic party first pure, then peaceable.

In 1854, the Democratic party of the Union was defeated. The gallant minority in Congress Convention. The ticket was an unexceptionastand upon a resolution expressing in plain terms | respect for most of the members of that Con their opposition alike to the proscriptive tenets of the Know Nothings, and the disunion principles of the Republicans. They kept up their organization, maintained a united front, and refused to yield one inch of ground. In due time the people came to the rescue, and 1856 brought us a tional prosecution of the war. What is a gov

Let us profit by this example; let us take our stand upon the broad principles of the Democratic platforms, unfurl our flag and keep it flying, and leave the result to the intelligence and patriotism of the people.

Speech of a Four Thousand Bollar a Year Patriot. A Special Plea Against the Abolishment by Congress of the Court of Claims.

Wednesday night Judge Hughes, of the United States Court of Claims, who has, as such, an ap-State, not upon a political mission, nor to mingle pointment for life if he behaves himself, appeared in the discussions of public meetings, but upon in the Hall of the House of Representatives, afprofessional business, and to renew my acquaint- ter being announced by posters, small bills, hand ance with two old, familiar friends, called John bills and in all the papers, and spoke as follows to

number of citizens of different political parties, ble part to promote its success-in whatever walk for whom he entertained a high respect, that he appeared with becoming diffidence. No ordinary question of party politics now distracted the coun-I shall speak honestly, but with no desire to wound | try. His services were due and should be cheerthe feelings of any man. I propose to be very fully rendered to put down rebellion. He could brief, and shall not attempt to play the orator, find nothing in the most fastidious code which but simply to state my opinions on some points | would prohibit him from this utterence. The cause in which he raised his voice to-night was In 1856 we met together in this hall, proclaim- the cause of liberty, of the Union and the Constied our creed and went forth to victory. Never tution. All, while our goldiers were fighting on the field, should give their taxes, their voices, their home-that was our duty-a duty which rose I had the honor to draft the State platform of above all others. All questions considered in

The question was how should the loyal citizens ment? He should not address the passions of his audience. It was the path of error. He pre-Some contended for "State equality"—a con-struction now established by the Dred Scott de-Loyalty was fidelity to the Constitution of the cision-others for squatter sovereignty. Our United States. That was a written instrument

which we all think we can understand. Courts were instituted to interpret this instrument, and that interpretation was binding on the The Constitution provides for frequent elec-

of settling the question of slavery in the Territo- tions, for a frequent return of power to the people ries. We would most of us have been gratified No human institution can be perfect, but with all had the Supreme Court of the United States re- the past before us there can be no excuse for rev cognized the legality of squatter sovereignty, yet olution. The people at the ballot box can remeeven here in Indiana there were those who denied | dy the matter of complaint. The Supreme Court it, and favored State equality. The Dred Scott | can remedy the matter. If this fails the Constidecision has settled that question. That decision | tution has provisions for its amendment. If a has been sanctioned and accepted by the Demo- third party choses to take up arms, then, as to this cratic party everywhere. It is not in conflict with | Constitution, fidelity to which is loyalty, all can the Cincinnati platform. It will doubtless be ap- take up arms to defend it. Loyalty was an active proved by the Charleston Convention. Let me virtue. And the man who was not actually taremind you of the resolution adopted by our State Convention of the 8th of January last, a resolution which no one opposed—not even those traitor. Such had been our prosperity as a natural convention. shining lights that are now subsiding into Repub- tion, that the claim of the Government upon the licanism, "as kindred drops are mingled into loyalty of the citizen has never been felt. Loyone"-it is the unanimous voice of the Democra- alty had been transferred to parties and leaders cy of Indiana, expressed in plain and vigorous | The people were not to blame for that. But at this time men who had been devoted to party or 7. Resolved. That in the late decision of the leaders must pause and see that these devotion

They will tell you, perhaps, that Douglas inevitable consequence of their opposition to the am not here to impeach the motives of any one, but it was plain that some people were not willing

During the last Presidential canvass anti-slave fully adhered to, and is a national platform found- ry ideas, pro-slavery ideas and conservative ideas ed in justice, upon which the Democratic party actuated the people. There were conservative of the whole Union can stand with an unbroken | men in all parties. The Republican party comprised conservative men. There were extreme As to the admission of slave States into the men in it. But the prominent idea with them was Union, the Republicans profess now to be divided the non-extension of slavery. The Douglas

The Bell and Everett party was composed of men who would maintain the Constitution as they

understood it. There was also a class of men-Abolitionists principle as to population, laid down in the Cin- of the North-who proposed the overthrow of cinnati platform, and, let me add, in the Fillmore | the Constitution-at least he had often heard this said, but he had never seen anything of that kind It is well known to you that I voted for that | in any of their platforms. | Here the speaker read bill. It is scarcely necessary to add that I ap- from an Abolition book advocating a peaceable proved it. I defended it, population clause and separation between the North and the South, so all, in my late canvass, and I intend to stand by that the North would not continue to participate in the guilt of slavery.]

I have seen it charged in Southern newspapers | The United States are remarkable beyond eve and in the speeches of some Southern men, who ry other country for association. De Tocville English bill. It may be true as to some; it is the ideas he had above indicated. The object of not true as to all. It is notoriously untrue as to these associations was to promulgate ideas for the myself. It is just as far from being true as the sake of practical application. Every man in this letters of certain distinguished Southern Demo- | country had the right to his opinion-even if he

slavery question in the future? Shall we go for- lovalty-must characterize every citizen. What let us stand by the Dred Scott decision-let us Democratic party. He was yet devoted to its soul and essence-much more than men who I have witnessed, with regret, indications of a | would sacrifice its principles for a party name. purpose to keep enough of the slavery question | But was the country to be saved only by the open and in doubt to serve as a pretext for agita- Democratic party so that it should have all the tion and make an issue for electioneering pur- honor and glory? There were now no parties. poses. The prolific brain of Mr. Douglas has There were only loyal men and the friends of brought forth a new species of squatter sover- the Union, and disloyal citizens who would over eignty, called "unfriendly legislation," the pur- throw the Constitution and the Union. Those port of which is, that although the Constitution who were loval citizens had the right to say to legislation to give it effect! Quite a discovery, ment of the Union were very few. We had truly! The combined effect of this patent squat- nothing to fear from them. But the danger was ter sovereignty and the Dred Scott decision that loyal men might remain quiet, and thus the would lead us back to the very point in this enemies of the Constitution might ultimately tri-

The same views have been attributed to Sena- He would, however, warn all loval citizens not of us. Let them go.

Away with this continual shuffling and palter- What sort of an organization do we want ing upon this question of slavery. Let us meet now? We can not prescribe a line of policy for our responsibilities like men. The Democratic the Government. This doctrine of each man's people of the North are misunderstood indeed, interpretation of the constitutional policy of the when any such sickly and spurious philanthropy Government for himself was a fungus growth is imputed to them, as to require diluted doses of which had grown out of our too much liberty. The President, in a crisis like this, must be I say to you here to-night, that if the Consti- obeyed, whether he was a Black Republican or a of constitutional policy, when a flag black with I believe that I utter the sentiments of every treason and red with blood was about to wave

Scott decision is adhered to, in its plain meaning, to the Government. Let the preachers pray. Let there must be an end of slavery agitation, except | the little children sing songs. Let the women with those who war upon the Government itself; make bandages and provide comforts for the solwe will have no more political issues on slavery; dier. Let us have two fast days to Jeff. Davis's

Had the men of the 8th of January Conven tion any sympathy with our soldiers? He doubt ed it. They could wind up a long platform with We have a plain path before us-the path of a meaningless resolution. The soldiers who were falling in the cause of the Union had every patriot's tears. The Union was their monument. No matter what was the difference between parties. We must fight for establishing the authority of the Government throughout the Union. We must do this if we, whether Republicans Democrats, or Bell and Everett men want to carry out our principles. The question which has to rule in this country, the Constitution of the United States or the Confederate Constitutio meets us at every turn, and nothing could settle it but the sword.

> He spoke of the 8th of January Democratic Convention. The ticket was an unexceptions ernment worth when this or that citizen, this or that Convention, or this or that State could make conditions with it? Mr. Davis was noted as a bold and open anti-war man. The Convention was responsible for publishing this speech as a part of its proceedings with its official imprima-

tur. That speech of Davis's was published in the rebel city of Richmond with great applause. On the very day on which this Convention was held, rebel batteries were frowning upon Washington; Fort Donelson had not been taken; the sunlight of success had not broken over the country. If the armies of the Republic were beaten, he had heard gentlemen say, then the platform would stand. If not, then the platform might slide. A resolution endorsing Douglas could not pass, but a resolution endorsing the Sentinel and its editor was got through without

Judge Hughes took up the resolutions. Commenting on one of them, which proposed to re store the Democratic party to power, he said that could not be done unless Jeff. Davis and all other rebels were taken in; unless the whole rebel-

lious South was restored to the Union. He proceeded, coming to the resolution insisting on compromise. He denied the facts set forth. No seceding State had ever asked for compromise. Jeff, Davis had said that there must be separation or war. Throughout the seceded States it was proclaimed that the flag of a separate and independent sovereignty had been unfurled, and it would be maintained by blood. All propositions of compromise from the South had come from unauthorized individuals. Mr. Crittenden's proposition came from Mr. Critten-den, who had not seceded himself.

Before the 4th of March-before Lincoln came in-secession was an accomplished fact. Whether the Republicans ought to have compromised this matter or not, that does not relieve us of our duty now.

It was very hard that men should submit to the Union! It was very hard that men should be compelled to obey the laws of the country!

The resolution, however, upon which he chiefly based his objections to this platform was the 6th If it had not been for this resolution perhaps he would not be speaking here to-night. They say that the only way to restore the Union is to concede all the demands of the rebels. We were to lay our hands upon the Constitution and alter it. instead of laying them on our swords and our

muskets and compelling obedience to it.
What did General Jackson say? It was better to err with General Jackson than shine with John G. Davis. He would rather follow the administrator of General Jackson, or somebody who had drank out of a creek with him, or had seen something of his, than follow the leadership of John G. Davis, a man who had belonged to all political parties, and was now not in very good odor with any. What did General Jackson say-that the Constitution should be changed to meet the views of the nullifiers of South Carolina? No! but that that Constitution should be obeyed and the laws made under it executed.

He referred to Hendricks's speech, also a part of the proceedings of the Convention. He ridi culed the statement therein that hundreds of thousands of conservative Republican citizens would join the Democracy on the platform adopted. For his (Hughes's) part, he had not seen these hundreds of thousands of citizens yet, and he proposed, as he could not see them in the Democratic Convention, to go into a convention where he could find them. The very men who were driving the Government to such extreme measures as Hunter's, for instance, were the men who were seeking to divide and destract the loval people of the North. Mr. Hendricks was as loval and patriotic as any man, but the force of habit bound him to party, overlooking the interests of his country. Ninety men out of a hun-dred supposed that the platform indorsed the Crittenden resolution, whereas, in quoting the Crittenden resolution, the vital words were left out. What was this done for? For the purpose of misleading honest farmers, who had read it in

the newspapers day after day. The whole animus of this platform was opposition to a war for the maintenance of the Con-

stitution and the Union. The last resolution, complimentary to the soldiers, was adopted because the boys had votes, and because the boys had left friends behind them who had votes. The soldiers would say to the framers of this platform, and to this Convention which refused to pass a resolution indorsing Douglas, but which passed a resolution indorsing the Sentinel and its editor, "Depart from me, ye

cursed, we know you not." This war was not for the emancipation of the negro. Whoever said so knew that he lied. The President had modified Hunter's and Fremont's proclamations. He had reserved the right of proclaiming emancipation to himself as a last resort. He (Hughes) hoped it would never come to this. He hoped every negro in the country

would have a good master or a good mistress. If peace is made in any reasonable time—and it has to be made, for the rebels cannot fight much longer-the next census will show that, although there may be fewer negroes in the country, there will be more slaves. But if in the progress of the war every negro should be freed, he would not have a word to say. If every negro was freed, not one line or letter of the Constitution would be thereby changed. He combatted at length the idea that the war would result in emancipation. It was reserved for men here in Indiana, who never owned a slave, to profess all this alarm about the negro while they

let the white man's government go to ruin. Mr. Hughes concluded by declaring his determination to go into the "Union Convention" called for the 18th inst. It was an awful thing to associate with a Black Republican-an awful thing! but not so bad as to associate with a

He invoked all to come up in this crisis of the country, laying aside all party predelictions, for the maintenance of the Government and the Constitution.

A. Ward and A. Lincoln.

In a recent letter of ARTEMUS WARD, in which he says he is "reconstructing" his "show," having bought a collection of "wax-figures of our prominent Revolutionary forefathers" at a cost of about "two dollars and fifty cents per forefather," the great showman informs us that he visited the President. He don't say that the object of his visit was to get "A. Lincoln's waxfigure" for his show, but he gives the following

I called on Abe. He received me kindly. I handed him my umbrelfer, and told him I'd have a check for it if he pleased. That, said he, puts me in mind of a little story. There was a man out in our parts who was so mean that he took his wife's coffin out of the back winder for fear he'd rub the paint off the doorway. Wall, about this time there was a man in an adjacent town who had a green cotton umbreller. "Did it fit him well? Was it custom made?

Was he measured for it?" "Measured for what?" sed Abe.

the back winder?'

"The umbreller." "Wall, as I was saying," continued the President, treating the interpretation with apparent contempt, "this man sed he had known that umbreller ever since it was a parasol. Ha, ha, ba! "Yes," said I, larfin in a respectful manner, "but what has this man with the umbreller to do with the man who took his wife's coffin out of

"To be sure," said Abe, "what was it? I must have got two stories mixed together, which puts me in mind of another lit-"Never mind, your Excellency, I called to congratulate you on your career, which has been an honest and a good one--unscared and unmoved by Secesh and Abolish at the back of youeach one of which is a little wuss than the other if possible. Tell E. Stanton that his boldness, honesty and vigor merits all praise, but to keep his under garmints on. E. Stanton has apparently one weakness, which it is, he can't allus kee

mean that he some times dances in a peck measure, and he don't look graceful at it.

I took my departer. Good-bye, old sweetness, sed Abe, shakin' me cordigilly by the hand.

Adoo my "Prahayrie flower!" I replied, and made my exit. Twenty five thousand dollars a year and found; I solilirquised, as I walked down the street, is putty good wages for a man with a

his under garmints from flying up over his bed.

modest appytite, but I reckon that it's wurth it to run the White House. COUNTY CONVENTIONS .- The Democracy of Washington county meet on the 21st of June, and of Spencer on the last Saturday in July, to nominate candidates for the county offices to be filled at the ensuing October election.

The ultra Abolitionists think the Oo tution should be saved by being broken. That's the way the heads of some of them should be saved .- Louisville Journal.